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~~MONTANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL~~  
~~STATE CAPITOL~~  
~~HELENA, MONTANA~~

STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTANA  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
42ND ANNUAL REPORT

JULY, 1956 - JUNE, 1957

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

ROBERT F. SWANBERG, Chairman

OLIVER SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Labor and Industry

ALBERT H. KRUSE, Commissioner of Agriculture

W. W. CASPER, Secretary

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CHAIRMAN  
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W. W. CASPER  
SECRETARY  
A. J. KIELY  
ACCOUNTANT

STATE OF MONTANA  
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD  
HELENA, MONTANA

January 20, 1958

Honorable J. Hugo Aronson

Governor

Dear Governor Aronson:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, we are transmitting, herewith, the forty-second annual report of the Industrial Accident Board.

Yours truly,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg  
Chairman

/s/ Oliver Sullivan  
Commissioner

/s/ Albert H. Kruse  
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ W. W. Casper  
Secretary

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
General Summary	1-8
Special Summary of Fatalities Reported	10-27
Bureau of Safety, General Summary	38-40
Coal Mine Inspector's Report	41-42
Quartz Mine Inspector's Report	43

## LIST OF TABLES

Fatalities by Industry	9
Comparison of Firms Covered Over Ten Fiscal Years	26
Number of Injuries by Industry	29-31
Accidents by County and Major Industry	32-33
Agency by Accident Type	34-35
Nature of Injury by Body Location	36
Statistical Statement for Year Ending June 30, 1957	37
Summary of Inspections by Type and County	39-40

The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during its forty-second year of operation is described in the following summary and statistical tables.

The 35th Legislative Session confirmed the re-appointment of Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman of the Industrial Accident Board, Albert H. Kruse, Commissioner of Agriculture and ex-officio member of the Industrial Accident Board, and Oliver Sullivan, Commissioner of Labor and Industry and ex-officio member of the Industrial Accident Board. Mr. Sullivan continues as a Treasurer of the Board.

#### LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The 35th Legislative Session made various changes in the operation and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and also in the benefits provided by the Act. These changes are outlined briefly below:

The 35th Legislative Session made provision for an Industrial Administration Fund which shall consist of:

1. Fees for copies of papers and records and charges for publication issued by the Board.
2. An assessment in an amount not to exceed 2/100 of 1% on the annual payroll for the preceding year of employers enrolled under Plan I.
3. An assessment in an amount not to exceed 1 3/4% of the gross annual direct premiums collected in Montana on policies of insurance insuring employers who elect to be bound by Plan II.
4. All fees paid for inspection of boilers and issuance of licenses to operating engineers.
5. An assessment in an amount not to exceed 10% of the gross annual direct premium of the Industrial Insurance Fund.

The Industrial Administration Fund shall be divided into two accounts. First, the General Account which shall be credited with the fees described in items (1), (2), (3), and (4), and 38% of the assessments in item (5) above. The General Account shall be debited with the expenses incurred by the Board in the General Administration of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Second, the Industrial Insurance Fund which shall be credited with 62% of the assessment described in item (5) above. The Industrial Insurance Fund shall be debited with all expenses incurred in the administration or operation of the Industrial Insurance Fund.

These changes had the effect of transferring the cost of operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act from the General Fund to a self-sustaining Industrial Administration.

The fee for filing a Plan II policy was abolished.

The 35th Legislative Session provided for an increase in benefits provided the injured workman, his beneficiaries and heirs.

The payment of burial expense was increased to provide payment of reasonable burial expenses not to exceed \$500.

The weekly compensation benefits were increased as follows:

Minimum	\$19.50 to \$25.50
Single	26.50 to 28.00
1 Beneficiary	28.50 to 30.50
2 Beneficiaries	29.50 to 33.50
3 "	30.50 to 36.50
4 "	31.50 to 40.00
5 "	32.50 to 42.50

The medical and hospital benefits were changed to provide for payment of reasonable hospital and medical services during the first 36 months after the injury not exceeding in amount \$2,500.00. Provided, however, that in case of total disability where the sum of \$2,500.00 is insufficient, the Board may allow such additional amounts as it may deem proper. The monetary limit provided for previously for artificial members was removed.

The specified injury schedule was amended to provide increase in 24 of the 37 specified injuries.

The time limit for giving notice of injury was increased from 30 to 60 days.

Changes in the wording of various other statutes made a change in the benefits due the injured workman, his beneficiaries and heirs.

The legislature further provided that employers insured under Plan III should be issued a policy of insurance and provision was made for the establishment of an experience rating system which would allow discounts to employers with a good experience record.

The name of the Industrial Accident Fund (State Fund) was changed to the Industrial Insurance Fund.

#### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana handed down four (4) decisions on Workmen's Compensation matters during the 42nd year of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The first, State of Montana ex rel. Johnston E. Morgan vs. Industrial Accident Board (13 St. Rep. 229) pertained to coverage of employers covered under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act who had employees working outside the State of Montana.

The second, Leslie J. Moffett vs. Industrial Accident Board (13 St. Rep. 253) pertained to the Powers of the Industrial Accident Board to rescind, alter, or amend an order approving a full and final compromise settlement of compensation.

The third, O'Bannon vs. Gustafson (13 St. Rep. 335) pertains to the filing of a timely Claim for Compensation and the unconstitutionality of a section of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The fourth, Jeffries Coal Co. vs. Industrial Accident Board (14 St. Rep. 370) pertains to the premium assessments of employees allegedly working for an Independent Contractor.

## PROCEDURES AND PERSONNEL

In order to process the vast amount of correspondence and the great number of reports received in the processing of the accidents and claims, the Board found it necessary to make several procedural changes, such as:

- (a) The physical make-up of the accidents and claims have been changed to facilitate easier recognition and prompt handling.
- (b) The administrative procedure involved in the payments of warrants was changed in order to reduce delay in payment of claims.
- (c) An increase in field inspections was instituted in order to keep the Claims Department informed of the current status of each claim.
- (d) Procedures were changed to allow for the setting of claim reserve on an individual claim basis.
- (e) A Hearing Officer was added to the Board's staff to speed the adjudication of disputed claims, and provisions have been made to add further field auditors and inspectors.
- (f) The space problem became acute and plans were made for a revision of office space and a new and more efficient filing system.
- (g) The necessary plans were made to change from a manual book-keeping system to a modern high speed machine-operated system of accounting and recording claims.
- (h) Other procedural changes were made to correlate the clerical duties and machine operation in order to achieve a greater degree of accuracy and efficiency.

In addition to the changes and plans stated above, the Board secured the services and advice of actuaries in the modernization of the general administrative structure and to advise or recommend changes necessary to accurate underwriting of premium classifications and premium rates.

Turnover in personnel was not too great, and the duties of some of the personnel were changed in order to take advantage of their experience and training.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

A new and more complete medical fee schedule was released after consultations with the Economics Committee of the Montana Medical Association.

A committee appointed by the Board to compose a safety code for the Construction Industry completed the code and it is now in effect.

The premium classification for logging and sawmills under the State Fund was divided effective July 1, 1957. The new classifications provide for separate rates on logging and sawmill operations.

## BENEFITS PAID

Benefits paid by Plan III (State Fund) exceeded the three million mark during the 42nd fiscal year with a total of \$3,045,116.74, an increase of over a quarter million dollars.

Benefits paid under Plan II (private carriers) totaled \$1,389,841.38, a decrease of about \$62,000.00 as compared to last year.

Benefits under Plan I (self-insured) were up about \$125,000.00 with a total of \$836,734.06.

## SECOND INJURY FUND

Fifteen deaths of single persons with no dependents brought the Second Injury a total of \$7,500. The cash balance on June 30, 1957, was \$22,535.02.

One new claim was charged against the fund.

The total claim liability at the end of the fiscal year was \$17,396.84, virtually no change from a year ago.

## RATES

The increase in benefits authorized by the legislature and the continued high degree of frequency and severity of accidents made necessary an increase in many premium rates. This was true in both the private carrier rates and State Fund rates. The State Fund increased almost one-half (48%) of the classifications. Changes ran from \$.05 to \$6.50 per hundred dollars payroll. Losses under the State Fund are, of course, due in part to the fact it does not have the power to select or reject risks and coverage under the State Fund in some instances, is mandatory.

## COVERAGE

The number of firms covered by Workmen's Compensation in Montana at the close of the forty-second fiscal year was again higher than the preceding year but to a minor degree. The total in June 30, 1957, showed 13,064 firms enrolled under the Act as compared to 13,019 a year ago.

Plan I enrollment showed no change.

Plan II coverage showed a decrease of 600 accounts with a total of 3,974.

Plan III picked up a total of 645 new enrollments for a grand total of 9,024.

## ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Accidents reported under Plan I were up about 3% with a total of 2,066; under Plan II the number of accidents reported was down about 6% with a total of 7,242. This is no doubt due to some degree to the decrease in coverage under Plan II.



Plan III showed an increase of 7% with a total of 11,718. Again, it is to be noted that coverage under Plan III showed a sizable increase.

Unfortunately figures are not available with which to make an accurate frequency rate or comparable comparison. A table has been prepared, however, to show the total injuries by industry. All data was taken from the first report of injury.

#### CLAIMS FILED

The total number of claims filed by all plans of coverage were down about 2% with a combined total of 3,624.

Claims for Plan I were down 7% with a total of 936 claims filed; Plan II claims were down 10% with a total of 1,117; and Plan III showed an increase of about 7% with a total of 1,571.

#### ACCIDENT TYPE

Struck by or striking against objects was the most common type of accident, accounting for a total of 9,361 or 44.5% of all accidents reported. A year ago 8,723 or 45% of the years' total were charged to this type.

Slips and falls were down slightly with 4,326 (20.6%) as compared to 4,496 or 21.5% a year ago.

Strain or overexertion showed no change percentage wise (12.4% of all cases for both years) and almost no change in the actual total: 2,612 cases were reported this year, as compared to 2,590 reported a year ago.

Caught in, on, or between objects or machines also indicated no change in per cent of total, and virtually no change in the total cases charged to this type. A total of 1,386 cases were reported this year as compared to a total of 1,365 reported last year.

As in the agency group, the change noted in total cases charged are not indicative of any alarming increase or commendable decrease in any one category or type.

#### AGENCY

Working surfaces were again in first place as crippling agency with a total of 3,220 cases reported or 15.3% of all cases reported. A year ago the figures for this same category were 3,204 or 15.4% of the total cases reported.

Hand tools remained in second place as the most common agency with a total of 2,739 or 13% of all cases reported. Here again little change was noted. Last years' figures for this category were 2,701 or 12.9% of the total.

Trees, logs, and lumber with 1,581 (7.5%) showed a slight decrease from a year ago when 1,657 or 7.9% were charged to this major agency group.

Machines showed a slight decrease, 1,409 or 6.7% as against 1,476 or 7.1% a year ago.

Vehicles were down also, with a total of 1,148 (5.5%) as against 1,421 or 6.9% a year ago.

Flying particles, unassigned to a parent agency indicated an increase from 1,102 (5%) a year ago to 1,269 or 6% this year.

The degree of change that is noted in this years' figures does not indicate any significant shift to any category.

#### NATURE OF INJURY AND BODY PART AFFECTED

Strains, sprains, and dislocations represented 27.4% of all injuries with a total of 5,760. A year ago 27% was charged to this nature of injury.

Cuts, lacerations, and punctures, totaled 4,683 or 22.3% of all injuries with only 0.2% change from a year ago.

Bruises and contusions were reported in 3,319 cases, 15.8% of the total. A year ago, 16.3% of all injuries were classified as bruises and contusions.

Little change was noted in the body part affected. The back and spine was affected in 3,673 cases or 17.5% of the total; eye injuries accounted for 2,654 or 12.6%.

Injuries to the upper extremities occurred in 1 out of every 3 cases reported; 1 in 5 injured, the lower extremities.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

There were 85 deaths reported this year, 8 more than a year ago.

Agriculture and agricultural services had 4 deaths reported, the same as a year ago. Of this total, 3 occurred in aerial spraying.

Fatalities in the metal and hardrock mining industry totaled 15, 6 less than a year ago. A total of 5 deaths occurred in the production of petroleum and natural gas and allied contract services reported 5, or 3 more than a year ago.

Contract construction reported 9 deaths, 3 more than a year ago.

Logging and sawmill operations reported 15 deaths, 2 less than a year ago.

Other manufacturing classifications reported 10 deaths, 8 of which occurred in smelting and refining of metals. A year ago, 3 deaths were reported in smelting and refining operations.

Transportation and utilities reported 9 fatalities, 4 more than a year ago.

Trade establishments and governmental agencies reported 7 fatalities each. This was an increase of 3 or more for trade establishments and a decrease of 5 for governmental agencies.

The direct or indirect cause of death in the major industry classifications were found to be as follows:

Agriculture & Agricultural Services

Tractor overturning	1
Plane crash	3

Mineral Extraction

Fall of ground, cave-ins	8
Mine cars, motors	1
Falls into shafts or chutes	4
Cage	1
Caught in machinery	1
Truck accidents	2
Falling equipment	1
Plane crash	1
Heart attack	1

Contract Construction

Caught between moving equipment	1
Equipment overturning	3
Cave-ins or slides	1
Contact with power line	1
Drowning	1
Falls from structures	1
Heart attacks	1

Manufacturing

Explosion and fire	2
Equipment failure	2
Electrocution	1
Falls from equipment	2
Falling or flying material	1
Falling trees or snags	2
Cave-ins or slides of materials	1
Rolling logs	1
Hot or molten chemicals	1
Struck by moving equipment	1
Caught in machinery	1
Heart attack	6
Other	1

Transportation, Communications, & Utilities

Truck accidents	3
Struck by automobile	1
Caught in equipment	1
Falling equipment	1

Transportation, Communications, & Utilities - cont.

Electrocution	2
Structural failure of working surfaces	1

Trade

Vehicular accident	2
Suffocation	2
Heart attack	4

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

Heart attack, disease	1
-----------------------	---

Government

Vehicular accident	3
Heart attack, disease	3

Claims were filed for the benefit of dependents in 65 cases. The number of dependents per case was 3.5. In 59 cases 2 or more dependents were reported.

A total of 17 deaths were attributed to heart failure or heart disease, 5 less than a year ago. It is not possible to determine how many will prove to be compensable.

As in previous reports, we have summarized each death case in order to cover as many factors involved as possible. Many could not be tabulated and still retain any great significance. A study of this special summarization prepared from the information reported should be enlightening as to the cause of these accidents, although, in many cases, information was limited and some conclusions are, to a degree, assumptions on our part.

FATALITIES REPORTED BY INDUSTRY  
July 1956-1957

<u>Industry</u>	<u>No. Fatalis</u>
<u>Agriculture &amp; Agricultural Services</u>	<u>4</u>
Ranching	1
Spraying & pest control (aerial)	3
<u>Mineral Extraction</u>	<u>22</u>
Metal or hardrock mining	15
Coal mining	1
Crude petroleum & natural gas production (including oil & gas field contract serv.)	5
<u>Contract Construction</u>	<u>9</u>
Highway construction	3
General construction, not building	5
Dam construction	1
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>26</u>
Grain mill products	1
Beverages	1
Wood products	
Logging	9
Sawmills	6
Chemicals	1
Petroleum refining	1
Smelting & refining metals	8
<u>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Utilities</u>	<u>9</u>
Trucking	4
Bus lines	2
Electric utilities	3
<u>Trade</u>	<u>7</u>
Wholesale (sales)	1
Retail general merchandise	1
Retail food	1
Automobile dealers	2
Eating & drinking places	2
<u>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</u>	<u>1</u>
Real estate	1
<u>Government</u>	<u>7</u>
State	
Natural resources	1
Highways	2
Local	
Education	2
Other	2
TOTAL	65

SUMMARY OF FATALITIES  
MONTANA, 1956-1957  
ALL INDUSTRIES

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
Farming & Ranching Head Injuries & Burns	Deceased was driving tractor up a steep slope when he apparently lost control of tractor and it started to roll down hill backwards. He apparently attempted to jump off or fell and his foot caught in the pedals. The weaving motion of the tractor probably kept throwing his head against the wheel. When the vehicle finally came to rest it turned over and caught fire. Although the body was burned, the coroner believed death was due to head injuries. There were no witnesses to the accident. (Ranch Foreman, age 48, Married, One dependent.)	Inexperience of operator. Driving tractor on too steep a slope. Possible mechanical failure of tractor.
<u>Spraying &amp; Pest Control</u> Not Given	Deceased was fatally injured as a result of plane crash. There were no witnesses to the accident. (Pilot, age 54, Married, Two dependents.)	Unknown
Not Given	Deceased was fatally injured as a result of plane crash. There were no witnesses to the accident. (Pilot, age 31, Married, Four dependents.)	Unknown
Not Given	Deceased was circling while waiting for his flagman to come into position. It is believed that he was attempting to pull out of a stall when the plane hit. There were no eye-witnesses but the flagman stated that the motor sounded normal. Plane was consumed by fire. Actual cause could not be ascertained. (Pilot, age 23, Single, No dependents.)	Possible mechanical failure. Possible flying at stalling speed.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Metal or Hardrock Mining  
Head Injuries

\*MINERAL-EXTRACTION

Deceased was struck by fall of ground while barring down. He was killed instantly. (Miner, age 50, Single, No dependents.)

Possible unsafe position.  
Inherent hazard of occupation.

Skull Fracture

Deceased was working on a raise when he complained that he was not feeling well and told his partner that he would start down to a lower level. He apparently fainted and fell down manway, fracturing skull. (Miner, Age 46, Married, Three dependents.)

Should have been accompanied by another person.  
Illness.

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was working from top of cage, foreman rang for the cage to go down and investigate the work and engineer moved to wrong side. Deceased was caught between the hurricane deck and the dividing wall of shaft. (Shaftman, Single, age 33, One dependent.)

Failure of engineer to move to proper side.  
Engineer should have been alert.

Crushing Injuries

Deceased and his son were working on a stope and he attempted to free a cable on the slusher line before barring down as he had been instructed to do. He was killed by fall of ground. (Miner, age 43, Six dependents, Married.)

Disregard of instructions.

Internal Injuries

Deceased was waiting for train to take him into working areas and stepped out of safety zone. He was struck by passing ore train. Regulations prohibit such action. (Repairman, age 60, Married, Five dependents.)

Disregard of instructions, and safety orders.  
Taking unsafe position.

Fractured Skull and  
Internal Injuries

Deceased was struck by fall of ground, while preparing to timber. Investigation indicates that the place was in good shape and there was no physical condition to indicate unsafe conditions. (Miner, Married, Six dependents, age 51.)

No means to detect unsafe conditions.  
Inherent hazard.

Nature of Injury

Mining - cont.  
Internal Injuries

History

Deceased and partner were engaged in blasting practice when fall of rock occurred. Area was considered to be in good shape and no unsafe factor was apparent. Injured died about three weeks later. (Miner, age 47, Married, Three dependents.)

Skull Fracture

Deceased and partner had come up to the skip dump to free rock that had held up on dump bars. Deceased went into dump to put in holes for blasting but had failed to use safety belt provided and as required by safety regulations. He fell about 55 feet into the car below. (Shaftman, age 43, Married, Three dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

A chute had hung up and deceased was apparently climbing between upper chutes when rock gave way drawing him into chute. Hand holes were provided and safety regulations required their use. He apparently failed to use hand holds. (Chute Tapper, age 20, Single.)

Fractured Skull and  
Internal Injuries

A chute was hung up on the slushing floor. It could not be barred loose so it was freed with one stick of powder and the body of deceased came down with the rock. No one saw him fall and it is assumed that he failed to use safety chain. (Chute Tapper, Age 31, Single.)

Pulmonary Embolus

No contributing injury known of. Death attributed to natural causes. (Machinist, age 63, Single.)

Contributing Factors

Inherent hazard of occupation.

Failure to observe safety regulations.  
Failure to use safety belt.

Failure to use safety devices.  
Failure to obey safety regulations.

Possible failure to obey safety orders.  
Possible failure to use safety equipment.

Natural Causes.



Nature of Injury

Mining - cont.  
Internal Injuries

Multiple Fractures and  
Internal Injuries

Multiple Fractures and  
Internal Injuries

Multiple Fractures

History

Deceased and partner had started drilling when back sloughed out. Ground had been rock bolted, but ground was drummy and bolts pulled out. Because of condition of ground men should have tested back before drilling as they had been instructed to do. (Miner, age 37, Single.)

Deceased and partner had blasted in order to put in set of timbers. Some two hours before the accident they had barred down and the back of wall rock bolted. As they attempted to move rock to put in a bolt it came loose striking the deceased. Investigation indicated that all precautions had been taken and that the area was considered in good conditions. (Miner, age 48, Single.)

Deceased was cleaning up rock to put in a set of timbers when the rock fell from the ceiling striking him in the back. Men were considered safe miners and area was apparently in good condition. It was believed that some air slack occurred in the rock causing it to loosen. (Miner, Age 43, Married, Three dependents.)

When servicing a 24 inch compressor belt, he somehow got caught up by the belt and was dragged down through the opening in the deck of the housing carrying the belt and fell 40 feet to the ground. Belt should have been shut down before servicing. (Belt operator, age 40, Married, One dependent.)

Contributing Factors

Bad Ground.  
Failure to test ground.  
Failure to obey safety rules.

Inherent hazard of industry.

Air slack in rock.  
Inherent hazard in occupation.

Failure to stop equipment before servicing.  
Disregard of instructions.

Nature of Injury

Coal Mining  
Broken Neck

History

While engaged in loading with a mechanical loader, deceased had apparently stopped to take down loose coal and rock with a pick. Both he and his partner were aware of the unsafe condition. Deceased was apparently attempting to check the area or to take the ground down and it gave way and struck him. (Joy operator, age 44, Married, Three dependents.)

Oil & Gas Field  
Contract Services  
Crushing Injuries

Deceased evidently fell asleep while driving and truck went off road hitting guard rail. Guard rail came through car, fatally injuring him. (Cementer, age 29, Married, Four dependents.)

Not Given

Deceased was going down hill around a curve when the brakes failed on his truck and truck went off road and down a forty foot ravine. Driver was killed instantly. (Truck driver, age 55, Single, No dependents.)

Possible fatigue.  
Possible excessive speed.

Faulty brakes on truck.  
Possible failure to adequately maintain equipment.

Fractured Neck

Deceased was struck by a falling drill block while working on rig. Information limited. Contributing factors cannot be determined. (Roughneck, age 26, Divorced.)

Not Given.

Not Given

Deceased was killed in a crash landing of aircraft in extremely low or no visibility. (Drilling Superintendent, age 44, Married, Two dependents.)

Poor Visability.

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

Highway, Road, & Street

Construction

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was raking chips from road when a truck backing up to chip spreader crushed him between truck bed & spreader. Investigation indicated that there was no signal devices or signal man in existence. (Laborer, age 51, Married, Six dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

While cutting back slope with motor patrol heading down hill, front wheels started to slide in soft dirt. He attempted to back up and the patrol slid sideways and overturned, pinning him underneath. (Patrol operator, age 40, Married, Three dependents.)

Coronary Occlusion

While supervising a job deceased collapsed and died as a result of a heart attack. No undue strain or overexertion was in evidence, however, he had been doing some shoveling sometime before. Deceased had had a previous heart attack and had been told by physician to refrain from manual labor. Employer recognized this and did not require that he do any heavy work. (Foreman, age 49, Married, Three dependents.)

General Construction,

Not Building

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was loading holes with dynamite near the face of a clay cut. Face caved and he was unable to get clear. Efforts to dig him free failed. (Wagondrill operator, age 54, Married, One dependent.)

Unsafe exposure to existing hazard.  
Lack of signal or warning devices.  
Improper working procedures.

Possible inexperience.  
Taking unsafe chances with equipment.  
Inherent conditions of working surface.

Pre-existing heart condition.  
Possible excessive strain or over-exertion.

Ground was wet.  
Possible failure to anticipate hazard.

## Nature of Injury

### Construction - cont. Electrocution

Deceased was assisting another employee to connect clam shell bucket to the boom of a crane about 7:30 p.m. Boom was raised and came in contact with 23,000 volt line while the deceased was in contact with cable. (Laborer, age 22, married, Two dependents.)

### Crushed Head

Deceased was moving a pay loader and while shifting gears, loader started to slide. He had been instructed to drop the bucket in case of trouble, which he did, but he chose to ride the loader out rather than to jump. Loader went over the bank, killing him instantly. Road was extremely hazardous, steep, icy, and snow packed and it was snowing heavily. Loader was not equipped with chains. Investigation also revealed that the operator was inexperienced in operating this type of equipment. (Teamster, age 32, Married, Four dependents.)

### Crushing Injuries

Deceased was foreman over gang erecting false work bents, lifting to place in position with motor crane. Was having some difficulty in raising the bent and had been instructed by superintendent to secure a new lifting position. These instructions were not carried out and in attempting to make the lift the crane overturned, crushing the deceased. (Ironworker, Foreman, age 51, Married, No dependents.)

### Drowning

Deceased was taking soundings from a boat and while attempting to anchor boat in the stream, he became entangled in the anchor rope and was pulled overboard. He was wearing an approved life jacket, but went under immediately, and was never seen again. (Engineer, age 30, Married, Five dependents.)

## History

### Contributing Factors

Failure to have adequate lighting in area.  
Failure of operator to note overhead power line.  
Failure of supervisor to note and warn crew of existing hazard.

Inexperienced operator.  
Bad weather.  
Hazardous road conditions.  
Failure to use chains.

Failure to observe instructions.  
Possible overloading or lifting procedure.  
Possible failure to keep in clear.

Failure to keep clear of anchor line.  
Possible improper working procedure.

Nature of Injury

Dam Construction  
Multiple Fractures and  
Internal Injuries

Deceased was standing on top of tower watching crane operator move a safety ladder into place for installation. He stepped back and fell through a grating in top of tower, falling the distance of 72 feet. He had been warned at the routine safety meeting to be aware of hazardous conditions and said he was able to work in high altitudes. (Iron worker, age 32, Married, One dependent.)

Contributing Factors  
  
Failure to observe inherent hazards.  
Possible inexperience.

Grain-Mill Products  
Not Given

Introducing objects or materials unsafely.  
Explosive condition of air.

Deceased was killed as a result of an explosion when he lowered a trouble light on an extension cord onto a running screw conveyor at the bottom of a flour bin. Subsequent investigation did not reveal any indication that the cord or light was defective, but did indicate the light was crushed by the conveyor and the resulting short circuit caused the explosion. Investigation also indicated that the air was heavily dust laden. (Flour Packer, age 32, Married, Six dependents.)

Manufacturing of Beverages  
Coronary Occlusion

Coronary Occlusion.

Medical examination indicated that death was due to coronary condition and not necessarily brought on by undue overexertion. (Stationary Engineer, age 38, Married, Four dependents.)

Logging  
Crushing Injuries of Head

While loading a truck deceased hooked a line on a log that was stuck in the deck. They were using an A-Frame and cat when operator attempted to pull the log loose. The left hold-back line broke causing A-Frame to swing. Deceased saw it and ran with it and was struck in the head. (Hooker, age 34, Married, Four dependents.)

Overloading of equipment.  
Should have been a center line on A-Frame.  
Victim ran wrong way attempting to get clear.

Nature of Injury

Logging - cont.

Crushing Injuries

A dry snag was lodged in a tree that deceased was falling. As tree fell, snag came loose and struck him. He was not watching snag and had gone up hill instead of down. (Faller, Age 46, Single, No dependents.)

Broken Neck

Deceased was bringing the drag unto the landing. Cat went over pile of slashing, as the front end dropped down he apparently was thrown from the cat breaking his neck. There was no guard on cat and deceased was not wearing a hard hat. (Cat skinner, age 29, Married, Four dependents.)

Broken Neck

The log was being dropped in by cable and it hung on a stump. Deceased walked over to untangle it, then stepped back and gave signal to go ahead, walking back. It was rotten on one end and a piece of it hit him in the face and side, breaking his neck. Deceased did not use an electric whistle system that had been provided for signals. (Chokersetter, age 43, Married, Four dependents.)

Head Injuries

Sawyer had started to top trees when another tree behind him fell over knocking hard hat from his head and driving face into the saw. The man was working by himself and apparently did not hear tree coming or did not check timber around him. (Sawyer, age 42, Single, One dependent.)

Internal Injuries

Deceased was loading a truck equipped with a self B.K. loader. He had put a log on the truck but the log rolled away striking him in the back as he turned away. (Truck driver, Age 28, Married, Two dependents.)

History

Contributing Factors

Failure to fall snag.  
Failure to use caution.

Lack of safety guards on cat.  
Failure to wear hard hat.

Failure to use signal apparatus as provided.  
Failure to get in clear.  
Disregard of instructions.

Failure to check surrounding timber for snags.  
Working alone.

Possible failure to keep in clear.  
Possible inexperience.  
Possible improper working procedure or improper use of equipment.

Nature of Injury

Logging - cont.  
Skull Fracture

History

Deceased was skidding a tree with a tractor when the tree caught on a dead tree pulling it over on top of the tractor. A limb or knot penetrated his skull killing him instantly. The crew had been instructed to be sure and trim all trees thoroughly and this had not been done on the tree being pulled. The tree was being pulled by the top rather than the butt. Also, there was no guard on cat and deceased was not wearing a hard hat. (General woods worker, age 51, Married, Four dependents.)

Coronary Occlusion

Deceased was working with partner on landing and he became ill. He died before medical aid could be summoned. Medical evidence indicated that death was due to overexertion which resulted in a Coronary Occlusion. (Logger, Age 55, Married, Two dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was engaged in setting chokers and while skidding a log with winch line, log caught a tree pulling it over. Members of the crew shouted to him telling him to run down hill, however, he ran with the tree instead of away from it as instructed. (Chokersetter, age 32, Married, Four dependents.)

Sawmills  
Suffocation

Deceased was working in fuel bin knocking down sawdust to a conveyor. Did not work from walk provided but was working from bottom of bin. Sawdust caved covering him completely. No witnesses. (Laborer, age 19, Single, Two dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Disregard of instructions by swamper.  
Lack of safety guard on tractor.  
Men should have worn hard hats.  
Improper working procedure.

Strain or overexertion.

Failure to watch for hazard.  
Failure to obey shouted command.

Failure to use safety devices provided.  
Unsafe working procedure.  
Assuming unsafe position.  
Disregard of instructions.

Nature of Injury

Sawmills - cont.  
Skull Fracture

When taking a line out to hook it on a log of skidway, logs broke loose on upper skidway. One log knocked him down and rolled over him. (Landing man, age 31, Single, No dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Saw was temporarily shut down because of small fire. Setter had ran to the fire and failed to shut off steam to the carriage. Tail sawyer walked around the head saw to sawyers cage to cross track and either bumped or touched feed stick. Carriage jumped ahead crushing him between saw and log. Men had been told to stay out of cage and away from feed stick. (Tail sawyer, age 55, Married, Two dependents.)

Coronary Thrombosis

Deceased died while at work. However, medical information indicated death was due to a coronary condition and not connected to the man's occupation. (Laborer, age 32, Single, No dependents.)

Fractures of Skull & Neck

Deceased walked between truck and heel boom. The boom hoist brake failed and the boom fell striking deceased in the head. Machine was not running. (Truck driver, age 70, Married.)

Planer Mills

Crushing Injuries

Deceased had told relief operator that he was going to fill ink-well in back of trimmer. He did not stop machine to do this, and it is believed that his clothing became caught in revolving shaft, pulling him down into six inch opening between shaft and machine. Operator had been instructed to shut off machine before working on or around it. (Trimmerman, Age 41, Married, Four dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Failure to check deck to see if it was secure.  
Unsafe working procedure.

Failure of setter to turn off steam while saw was down.  
Disregard of instructions.  
Lack of safety device.  
Unsafe exposure to hazard.  
Possible inexperience.

Coronary Thrombosis.

Disregard of instructions not to work under boom.  
Lack of safety cables on boom.  
Failure to check brakes on hoist.

Disregard of instructions. Servicing machine while in operation.



## Nature of Injury

### Chemical Manufacture Chemical Burns

Deceased was helping operator to free a clogged flue with water and had put quite a bit in flue but it would not move. He was warned not to go to the basement. Shortly afterward, they heard a scream in the basement. Apparently precipitator valve opened spraying him with precipitated phosphate. He died of burns the following day. (Laborer, age 19, Single.)

### Oil Refining Burns

Deceased entered carpenter shop and struck a match to light a cigarette. Air was heavily laden with natural gas, possibly caused by a line leak from the stove. Fumes ignited, inflicting fatal burns. (Carpenter, age 46, Married, Four dependents.)

### Smelting and Refining of Metals Heart Attack

Man died of a heart attack while sitting in change house. (Repairman, age 46, Married, Six dependents.)

### Heart Attack

Death was apparently due to pre-existing heart attack. Information available does not indicate undue or excessive strain or overexertion. (Laborer, age 43, Single, No dependents.)

### Internal Injuries

Deceased had cleaned flue when he either slipped or fell from walk along side of furnace to ground. No witnesses, possibly man had become ill. (Helper, age 58, Single, No dependents.)

### Heart Attack

Death was attributed to a heart attack. No other known contributing factors. (Foreman, age 57, Married, One dependent.)

## History

## Contributing Factors

Assuming unsafe position.  
Disregard of instructions.

Possibly defective stove  
or defective gas line.  
Failure to detect gas fumes.  
Failure to inspect appliances for defects.

Heart attack only cause given.

Heart attack.

Unknown.

Heart Attack.

Nature of Injury

Smelting - cont.  
Coronary Thrombosis

The deceased died at work. There was no evidence of excessive strain or overexertion and he was known to have had a pre-existing heart condition. (Pipefitter, Married, One dependent.)

Trucking  
Not Given

Deceased was killed instantly when tractor and trailer unit that he was driving overturned. No other units known to be involved in the accident. Cause is still unknown. (Driver, age 32, Married, Four dependents.)

Not Given

Deceased lost control of truck while driving down grade. Truck overturned killing him instantly. (Truck driver, age 46, Married, Five dependents.)

Not Given

Deceased was engaged in putting chains on his truck when he was struck and killed by a passing car. (Truck driver, age 41, Married, Five dependents.)

Crushing Injuries

Deceased was attempting to put oil in master cylinder of dump truck and accidentally tripped liner lever which lowers the truck box onto the frame of truck. He was crushed between box and frame. He had made no provisions for safety such as blocking the box up. (Truck driver, age 25, Single, Two dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Pre-existing heart condition.

Unknown.

Possible excessive speed.  
Possible mechanical failure of truck.  
Possible failure to maintain equipment.

Possible reckless driving on the part of driver of automobile.  
Possible poor road conditions.  
Possible poor visibility.  
Possible taking unsafe position.

Failure to recognize existing hazard.  
Unsafe position.  
Possible improper supervision.

Nature of Injury

Bus Lines,  
Other than City & Suburban  
Crushing Injuries

History

Mechanic had jacked coach up so that he could go between the wheel and fender to make repairs. Evidently, frost coming out of ground had softened blacktop and jack went through surface letting the coach body down on the deceased. (Mechanic, age 51, Married, Two dependents.)

Crushed Chest

While driving pickup truck on wet, icy highway, truck skidded off road and overturned killing the driver. (Shop Foreman, age 47, Married, Three dependents.)

Electric Utilities  
Electrocution

Employee had climbed on steel sub-station structure in de-energized area and apparently threw his right leg over angle support contacting energized 2400 Volt riser on south side of structure. There were no immediate witnesses to the accident. (Electrician, age 30, Married, Two dependents.)

Electrocution

Deceased and fellow lineman were doing hot stick work on pole. Partner had just completed connection of cutout to energized 7200 Volt phase wire and as he changed positions on pole deceased evidently touched bottom of cutout with right hand and pulled guy wire into contact with bare neutral completing circuit through his body. Efforts made to revive him were unsuccessful. All safety equipment used, but he apparently had taken a position too close to the live conductor. (Lineman, age 27, Married, Six dependents.)

Contributing Factors

Environmental conditions.

Bad road conditions.  
Possible excessive speed.

Possible failure to anticipate hazard.  
Possible failure to use caution.

Possibly taking unsafe position.

Nature of Injury

Utilities - cont.  
Internal Injuries

Deceased was in act of removing secondaries from distribution pole when secondary wire caught pole and broke off one foot below ground level. Deceased was held at top of pole with his safety belt and consequently fell with pole. Men had been instructed to determine condition of all poles before climbing. Company safety manual stipulates such a precaution. (Apprentice Lineman, age 26, Married, One dependent.)

Wholesale Sales  
Not Given

Deceased was driving behind a truck. He evidently did not notice the truck was nearly stopped or did not notice the signal lights on the truck signaling for a left hand turn and as a result he ran into the back of the truck, after skidding 110 feet in a straight line down the highway. He was killed instantly. (Salesman, age 61, Married, No dependents.)

Retail General Merchandise  
Heart Attack

Deceased was stricken with a heart attack while on his employers premises. There was no positive evidence of any contributing factors that would connect his death to the occupation. (Occupation not given, age ?, Married, Two dependents.)

Retail Food Dealers  
Heart Attack

Deceased suffered a heart attack while at work and died approximately three weeks later. No known pre-existing heart condition or no evidence of undue or excessive strain. (Laborer, age & marital status, not given.)

Retail Automobile Dealers  
Skull Fracture

Deceased was thrown from his car when it went out of control on a curve. Investigating officers believe that excessive speed was the cause of the accident. (Salesman, age 51, Married, Three dependents.)

History

Contributing Factors

Disregard of normal procedure.  
Disregard of safety orders.

TRADE

Apparently excessive speed.  
Apparently failure to observe signal lights.  
Apparently failure to maintain safe distance between car and other vehicle.

Heart attack.  
No other factors given.

Heart Attack.

Possible excessive speed.

<u>Nature of Injury</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Contributing Factors</u>
<u>Retail Auto. Dealers - cont.</u> <u>Hemorrhage Internal</u>	<p>Deceased told the sales manager he had slipped and fallen at the used car lot and complained of a severe pain in his side. No indication of excessive strain or overexertion. Death certificate stated death was caused by internal hemorrhage due to ruptured aortic aneurysm due to arteriosclerosis. Death occurred 72 hours after first complaint. (Car salesman, age 58, Married, One dependent.)</p>	<p>Arteriosclerosis.</p>
<u>Eating &amp; Drinking Places</u> <u>Suffocation</u>	<p>Man and his wife were overcome by smoke. Building in which they were working burned after grease evidently caught fire on the kitchen stove. (Janitors, ages 67 and 68, No dependents.)</p>	<p>Possible failure to anticipate hazard of collected grease. Possible panic. Information as to the cause of fire or why the victims did not get out are apparently unknown.</p>
<u>Coronary Occlusion</u>	<p>Deceased collapsed while at work and attempts made to revive him proved to be futile. Deceased was aware of the fact that he should not do strenuous work because of a previous cardiac condition although shortly before he carried a heavy case up the basement stairs. Medical evidence indicated that occlusion could have been the result of the man's labor. (A Bartender, age 46, Married, One dependent.)</p>	<p>Pre-existing heart condition. Excessive strain or over-exertion.</p>
<u>Real Estate</u> <u>Heart Attack</u>	<p>Deceased was employed as a carpenter and died of a heart attack while at work. No indication of undue or excessive strain. (Carpenter, age not given, Married, One dependent.)</p>	<p>Heart Attack.</p>

Nature of Injury

History

Contributing Factors

State Natural Resources  
Coronary Occlusion

Deceased became ill at work and died before medical aid could be summoned. An autopsy was performed and death was attributed to Coronary Occlusion. (Field engineer, age 54, Married, One dependent.)

Heart disease.

Highway  
Multiple Fractures &  
Internal Injuries

Deceased was mowing weeds on right of way with a self-propelled mower, when the sickle bar hooked a small tree stump causing mower to swing around and go over a twelve foot bank. (Mower operator, age 61, Married, Two dependents.)

Probable failure to see stump due to poor visibility.

Coronary Thrombosis

Deceased was exposed to paint and other toxic fumes over an extended period of time. Also, by nature of his occupation, it was necessary that he, on occasion, work long hours, with considerable exertion. Medical reports attributed the coronary condition to the exposure to these factors. (Laborer, age 70, Married, One dependent.)

Strain or overexertion.  
Exposure to toxic fumes.

Local  
Education  
Not Given

Deceased and some students were enroute to a music festival when the driver attempted to or had passed a car on the fog bound highway. He was still on the wrong side of the road when he collided head-on with a transport truck. (Music teacher, age 36, Single, No dependents.)

Poor visibility.  
Roads were wet.  
Excessive speed.

Coronary Thrombosis

Although there was no evidence of a pre-existing heart condition, it is believed that probably the exertion connected with his routine work was responsible for the onset of the attack. (Janitor, age 36, Single, No dependents.)

Coronary Thrombosis.

Nature of Injury

Local - cont.

Other Local

Natural Causes

Shock  
& Internal Injuries

Smelting - cont.

Heart Attack

History

Medical examination indicated death was not precipitated by any injury but was attributed to arteriosclerosis. (Plumbing & gas inspector, age 61, Married.)

While enroute home from a neighboring city, deceased went to sleep and went off of the road turning over several times. He died four days after the accident. (County Attorney, age 33, Married, Two dependents.)

MANUFACTURING-cont.

Deceased died of heart attack while at work. Investigation does not indicate any excessive strain or overexertion as contributing factors. (Laborer, age 56, Married, One dependent.)

Contributing Factors

Arteriosclerosis.

Fatigue.

Heart attack.

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Year)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947-48	9	543	330	882
1948-49	-5	655	156	806
1949-50	1	663	136	800
1950-51	0	453	255	708
1951-52	2	115	416	533
1952-53	7	-46	561	522
1953-54	4	-109	336	231
1954-55	3	213	743	959
1955-56	-2	25	511	534
1956-57	0	-600	645	45

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE  
(Ten Year Comparison)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947-48	56	2,605	5,251	7,912
1948-49	51	3,260	5,407	8,718
1949-50	52	3,923	5,543	9,532
1950-51	52	4,376	5,812	10,240
1951-52	54	4,491	6,628	10,773
1952-53	61	4,445	6,789	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
1954-55	68	4,549	7,868	12,485
1955-56	66	4,574	8,379	13,019
1956-57	66	3,974	9,024	13,064



TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1956 - JUNE, 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>55</b>
AGRICULTURE	1,012	491	468	51
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	8	7	1	-
FORESTRY	30	15	11	4
<b>MINERAL EXTRACTION</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>137</b>
METAL MINING	1,005	669	249	87
COAL MINING	32	23	9	-
NON-METALLIC MINING, HARD-ROCK MINING	69	10	59	-
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINING & QUARRYING	18	8	10	-
ROCK, SAND, & GRAVEL QUARRYING	48	16	29	3
CRUDE PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (INCL. OIL & GAS FIELD CONTRACT SERVICES)	977	327	603	47
<b>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>167</b>
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, BUILDING	1,332	472	808	51
GENERAL CONTRACTORS, OTHER THAN BUILDING	1,579	475	1,036	68
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,187	378	761	48
STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION	54	14	36	4
PLUMBING, HEATING, & AIR CONDITIONING	400	119	226	15
PAINTING & PAPER HANGING	71	30	35	6
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	138	-	-	-
MASONRY, STONEMWORK, PLASTERING, ETC.	153	64	83	6
LINE CONSTRUCTION (ELECTRICAL OR T. & T.)	78	22	52	4
ROOFING & SHEET METAL	97	21	54	1
OTHER SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	196	63	127	6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>292</b>
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,068	299	697	72
MEAT PRODUCTS	314	102	189	23
DAIRY PRODUCTS	104	22	80	2
FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING & PRESERVING	31	6	14	11
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	124	29	82	13
BAKERY PRODUCTS	123	33	79	11
SUGAR	208	61	147	-
CONFECTIONARY	8	2	6	-
BEVERAGES	145	41	94	10
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS	6	2	4	-
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	5	1	2	2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	2,879	1,295	1,422	169
LOGGING	964	555	355	54
SAWMILLS & PLANING MILLS	1,627	618	908	101
PLYWOOD & VENEER PLANTS	50	13	31	6
SASH & DOOR (INCL. MILLWORK)	109	40	66	3
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	85	43	40	2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	28	7	20	1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2	1	1	-
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	85	21	58	6
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	101	8	91	2
PETROLEUM REFINING	148	22	124	2
STONE, GLASS, & CLAY PRODUCTS	204	55	142	7
CEMENT	45	2	43	-
STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS	11	5	6	-
CONCRETE, GYPSUM, & PLASTER PRODUCTS	116	37	74	5
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	32	11	19	2
METAL SMELTING, REFINING & ROLLING	315	277	22	16
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	119	31	78	10
MACHINERY & MACHINE PARTS (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	31	4	23	4
ELECTRICAL MACHINE EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	8	3	5	-
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	23	8	12	2
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5	1	4	-
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	7	4	3	-

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1956 - JUNE, 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, &amp; UTILITIES</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>75</b>
RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICE	28	12	17	-
LOCAL RAILWAY & BUS LINES	11	6	4	1
PUBLICLY OPERATED	3	2	1	-
PRIVATELY OPERATED	8	4	3	1
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	623	255	322	46
TRUCKING (EXCEPT LOG OR LUMBER HAULING)	220	86	126	8
COLD STORAGE PLANTS	15	6	9	-
TRUCKING & STORAGE	231	108	102	21
WAREHOUSING	10	4	5	1
GRAIN ELEVATORS	147	51	80	16
OTHER COMBINED TRUCK & WAREHOUSING	-	-	-	-
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	69	31	32	6
BUS LINES OTHER THAN CITY OR SUBURBAN	18	3	10	5
AIR TRANSPORTATION (COMMON CARRIER)	14	8	6	-
TAXI-CABS	32	20	11	1
PIPE-LINE TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT NAT'L. GAS)	5	-	5	-
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION	15	2	9	4
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	14	2	8	4
OTHER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	1	-	1	-
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	91	14	74	3
ELECTRIC & GAS UTILITIES	226	56	158	12
PUBLICLY OWNED	146	30	106	10
PRIVATELY OWNED	80	26	52	2
WATER, HEAT & SANITARY SERVICES (INCL. PUBLICLY & PRIVATELY OWNED OR OPERATED)	-	-	-	-
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	48	12	35	1
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS	41	13	26	2
SANITARY SYSTEMS	40	15	25	-
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>377</b>
WHOLESALE	510	145	323	42
SCRAP METAL SALVAGE	50	11	39	-
AUTOMOTIVE PARTS, TIRES, & ACCESSORIES	59	16	38	5
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	6	2	4	-
PRODUCE AND FOOD	103	24	68	11
ELECTRICAL GOODS AND APPLIANCES	14	2	11	1
MACHINERY, PROFESSIONAL & SERVICE EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, AND PLUMBING AND HEATING	48	12	32	4
PETROLEUM BULK TANK STATION	85	24	55	6
PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	3	1	2	-
SALES BRANCHES, AGENTS, AND BROKERS	31	14	14	3
LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANIES, INCL. YARDS & FEEDING	64	20	36	8
OTHER WHOLESALE TRADE	74	19	24	4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	463	129	300	34
LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIAL DEALERS	295	92	180	23
DAIRIES	162	34	118	10
OTHER WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE COMBINED	6	3	2	1
RETAIL	3,513	904	2,308	301
RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE	304	75	197	32
RETAIL FOOD & LIQUOR STORES (INCL. DAIRY PROD.)	538	125	373	40
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS (INCL. PARTS & ACCESSORIES)	1,064	217	734	113
RETAIL CLOTHING (INCL. SHOES)	11	2	9	-
FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, RADIO, T.V.	144	35	100	9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	489	209	238	42
GASOLINE FILLING STATIONS	232	62	155	15
HARDWARE, IMPLEMENT & MACHINERY DEALERS	586	131	412	43
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	91	30	56	5

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES  
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS  
JULY, 1956 - JUNE, 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST TIME INJURIES	NO LOST TIME INJURIES	UNDETER- MINED
<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>8</u>
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	60	13	41	6
REAL ESTATE	16	7	7	2
<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>1,301</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>115</u>
HOTELS AND LODGING PLACES	242	89	137	16
PERSONAL SERVICES	122	33	85	4
LAUNDRIES AND CLEANING SERVICES	102	29	70	3
OTHER PERSONAL SERVICES	20	4	8	1
BUSINESS SERVICES	41	16	21	4
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SERVICES AND GARAGES	179	49	117	13
BLACKSMITH, WELDING, AND MACHINE SHOPS	125	40	79	24
OTHER REPAIR SERVICES	13	5	8	-
MOTION PICTURES	14	4	9	1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATIONAL SERVICES	104	30	63	11
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	342	98	199	45
HOSPITALS	311	86	185	40
OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE	31	12	14	5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES - PRIVATE	25	15	9	1
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.	29	7	20	2
OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, ETC.	4	4	-	-
NON-PROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	38	11	21	6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1	1	-	-
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>1,028</u>	<u>128</u>
STATE	671	201	429	41
PRISON, CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS	26	5	18	3
HOSPITALS, BOARD OF HEALTH	94	40	49	5
EDUCATION, COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES	155	30	115	10
FISH & GAME, FORESTRY, WATER CONSERVATION	84	25	56	3
HIGHWAYS AND PARKS (INCL. HI-WAY PATROL)	229	64	151	14
OTHER STATE AGENCIES	83	37	40	6
LOCAL (EXC. PUBLIC UTILITIES)	976	290	599	87
POLICE PROTECTION	75	23	45	7
FIRE PROTECTION	66	13	48	5
EDUCATION	271	70	173	28
ROADS & STREETS ( INCL. SHOP)	396	137	229	30
HOSPITALS	6	2	4	-
OTHER	158	45	96	17
TOTAL	21,026	7,439	12,233	1,354

INDUSTRY DIVISION

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION BY COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY	INDUSTRY DIVISION										
	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES 1	TRADE	FINANCE, INSUR- ANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
COUNTY											
BEAVERHEAD	1.6	340	106	64	20	18	23	82	1	6	20
BIG HORN	.9	188	39	24	37	15	11	40	-	7	15
BLAINE	1.0	201	40	16	26	24	14	55	1	6	19
BROADWATER	.6	121	23	12	7	40	4	20	-	-	15
CARBON	.6	126	5	33	16	13	5	32	-	5	17
CARTER	.1	28	-	5	17	-	4	1	-	-	1
CASCADE	10.4	2,194	82	19	669	273	130	632	18	244	127
CHOUTEAU	.7	146	45	1	38	3	12	32	-	5	10
CUSTER	1.9	398	22	5	105	24	38	130	-	34	40
DANIELS	.2	46	4	5	12	1	3	11	1	3	6
DAWSON	1.3	266	2	76	67	11	41	48	-	15	6
DEER LODGE	2.3	490	6	12	33	242	10	70	-	12	105
FALLON	1.1	226	1	153	21	1	17	19	1	5	8
FERGUS	1.8	368	28	13	77	47	22	109	3	25	44
FLATHEAD	6.2	1,307	23	17	148	641	58	270	2	55	93
GALLATIN	4.1	859	63	5	161	223	30	180	4	51	142
GARFIELD	.1	12	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
GLACIER	1.8	384	29	87	79	17	34	69	-	50	19
GOLDEN VALLEY	.1	11	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	3
GRANITE	1.0	208	9	115	15	46	5	8	-	3	7
HILL	2.1	434	13	14	120	18	27	154	1	32	55
JEFFERSON	.5	97	9	16	28	1	4	8	-	2	29
JUDITH BASIN	.2	47	21	2	5	-	1	5	-	-	13
LAKE	1.4	291	14	1	38	153	6	39	1	12	27
LEWIS & CLARK	4.9	1,030	53	18	228	160	43	230	16	88	194
LIBERTY	.3	72	5	5	28	-	5	20	-	2	7
LINCOLN	2.5	530	5	28	47	371	15	26	-	18	20
MADISON	.5	100	28	2	13	6	12	13	-	9	17
McCONE	.1	19	-	-	10	-	2	3	-	-	4
MEAGHER	.9	181	49	-	30	79	4	4	-	4	11
MINERAL	.7	146	2	-	6	118	6	5	-	1	8

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED

INDUSTRY DIVISION

GEOGRAPHIC  
LOCATION BY COUNTY  
AND MAJOR INDUSTRY

JULY 1956-JUNE 1957

COUNTY	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES 1	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
MISSOULA	8.6	1,818	28	23	280	842	66	372	4	103	100
MUSSELSHELL	.5	103	4	48	8	-	8	22	-	6	7
PARK	2.0	426	32	3	63	168	17	75	-	29	39
PETROLEUM	.1	21	6	6	1	3	1	1	-	-	3
PHILLIPS	.4	81	4	8	18	4	8	29	-	3	7
PONDEROSA	.8	164	15	22	25	12	18	55	1	6	10
POWDER RIVER	.2	32	9	6	5	-	2	5	-	-	5
POWELL	1.5	322	45	95	30	87	7	27	-	6	25
PRAIRIE	.2	36	1	9	5	-	3	12	-	1	5
RAVALLI	1.0	208	17	4	25	93	11	38	-	4	16
RICHLAND	1.1	239	1	10	58	80	17	46	-	12	15
ROOSEVELT	.9	188	1	59	47	7	18	36	-	2	18
ROSEBUD	.6	130	12	44	26	10	7	20	-	4	7
SANDERS	2.6	543	3	25	234	228	7	19	-	14	13
SHERIDAN	.4	94	4	15	18	6	11	26	-	3	11
SILVER BOW	3.1	1,700	9	637	245	244	73	311	9	102	70
STILLWATER	.7	147	9	74	9	12	6	23	-	8	6
SWEET GRASS	.2	38	9	1	9	2	2	6	-	-	9
TETON	.7	156	30	23	12	7	23	40	-	6	15
TOOLE	1.3	280	8	47	72	59	32	42	1	8	11
TREASURE	.1	17	2	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	4
VALLEY	1.8	380	26	11	199	7	24	83	-	6	24
WHEATLAND	.3	65	11	4	7	2	8	21	-	3	10
WIBAUX	.5	108	1	68	18	11	5	3	-	-	2
YELLOWSTONE	13.2	2,773	31	135	564	569	215	849	12	266	132
OUT OF STATE	.4	83	-	18	13	19	14	7	-	12	-
NOT GIVEN	.1	8	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	100.0	21,023	1,050	2,156	4,097	5,021	1,193	4,486	76	1,301	1,647

1 - INCLUDES UTILITIES THAT ARE PUBLICLY OPERATED

AGENCY BY ACCIDENT TYPE		JULY 1956 - JUNE 1957 AGENCY												
	PER CENT	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	SLIPS AND FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVER- EXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, AND SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED	
MACHINES	6.7	1,409	1,050	227	35	3	77	11	-	3	-	-	3	
ELEVATOR	.2	41	17	13	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HOISTING APPARATUS	1.4	290	168	77	19	3	19	-	-	1	1	-	2	
CONVEYORS	.5	97	35	41	12	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VEHICLES	5.5	1,148	233	108	159	567	66	6	-	-	4	-	10	
HAND TOOLS	13.0	2,739	2,493	41	64	-	61	78	1	1	-	-	-	
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBST.	3.8	796	27	1	3	-	2	331	383	1	26	20	2	
WORKING SURFACES	15.3	3,220	79	7	3,114	1	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	
LADDERS	1.3	273	17	3	240	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	
CONTAINERS	4.8	1,018	324	45	65	-	567	1	1	-	14	-	1	
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	7.5	1,581	1,071	119	134	-	253	-	2	-	-	-	2	
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	.3	54	23	6	-	-	8	11	-	-	6	-	-	
PUMPS, PRIZE FLOWERS	.4	88	39	30	1	-	10	2	-	-	6	-	-	
MECH. POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	.5	105	29	64	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	.5	98	13	6	1	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	6.0	1,269	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	1	
ANIMALS	1.6	335	142	4	115	-	5	-	2	-	-	3	64	
BOILTON OR PRESSURE	2.4	497	5	-	75	-	398	-	2	-	-	-	17	
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	.3	6	5	-	2	-	1	44	1	2	2	-	5	
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	2.1	415	3,505	507	2,111	-	1,066	54	1	-	-	1	69	
UNCLASSIFIED INSUFFICIENT DATA	1.4	294	42	36	6	-	-	1	-	-	142	1	5	
TOTAL:	100.1	21,026	9,361	1,386	4,326	583	2,612	546	408	66	267	1,287	184	

ACCIDENT TYPE  
BY  
MAJOR INDUSTRY  
JULY 1956-JUNE 1957

ACCIDENT TYPE	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	44.5	9,359	407	1,043	1,893	2,406	440	2,013	24	559	574
CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	6.5	1,358	65	238	186	375	73	262	6	76	77
FALLS AND/OR SLIPS	20.8	4,366	309	330	827	967	262	853	24	274	500
INVOLVING HOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.7	578	55	73	114	86	71	98	7	11	63
STRAIN OR OVEREXERTION	12.7	2,677	103	193	466	585	164	705	10	187	244
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	2.6	546	19	51	105	133	18	128	-	56	36
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, SWALLOWING	1.9	408	6	50	104	76	22	92	2	25	31
CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	.3	53	-	3	9	13	13	10	-	4	1
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.6	130	6	19	22	24	8	25	-	12	14
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	6.1	1,287	62	129	332	307	53	256	1	74	73
HEART ATTACK, DISEASE, OR STRAIN	.2	32	-	1	6	12	2	3	1	2	5
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.1	232	18	26	32	35	27	42	1	21	29
TOTAL	100.0	21,026	1,059	2,156	4,097	5,019	1,193	4,767	76	1,201	1,647

NATURE OF INJURY  
BY  
BODY LOCATION

JULY 1956 - JUNE 1957

NATURE OF INJURY	BODY PART		TOTAL	EYES	HEAD, FACE AND NECK	BACK AND SPINE	TORSO	UPPER LIMBS	LOWER LIMBS	FEET AND ANKLES	TOES	BODY I.D.C.* OR NOT STATED
	PER CENT											
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	.6	124	4	13	-	1	4	-	9	4	1	1
BURNS AND SCALDS	4.6	963	291	161	6	21	125	122	43	49	-	35
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	22.3	4,683	156	740	15	52	244	572	1,831	363	30	28
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	27.4	5,760	-	179	3,218	262	519	205	141	452	13	15
CRUSHING INJURIES	2.8	594	-	2	1	10	11	37	420	24	61	13
FRACTURES	8.9	1,864	-	146	74	374	162	140	342	166	27	11
HERNIA	1.5	317	-	-	17	296	-	2	1	1	-	-
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	1.6	335	14	25	3	23	30	77	80	25	9	29
BRUISES AND CONTUSIONS	15.8	3,319	78	181	201	408	444	289	331	664	111	104
HEART DISEASE, STRAIN, CEREBRAL, HEMORRHAGE, STROKE, ETC.	.2	40	-	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	14
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	9.9	2,089	2,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER OR NOT STATED	4.5	934	63	45	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL	100.1	21,023	2,504	1,550	3,039	1,000	2,011	1,031	3,000	1,000	211	507
PERCENT		100.1	12.6	7.6	17.5	7.7	7.6	9.2	15.1	8.7	2.1	2.4

\* N. O. C. - NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED



STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957

	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	ALL PLANS
Number Fatal Accidents	26	23	36	85
Number Permanent Total Accidents		1		
Number Permanent Partial Accidents	33	37	36	106
Number Temporary Total Accidents	<u>2,007</u>	<u>7,181</u>	<u>11,646</u>	<u>20,834</u>
Total Number Accidents Reported	<u>2,066</u>	<u>7,242</u>	<u>11,718</u>	<u>21,026</u>
Number Accidents No Compensation Paid	<u>1,130</u>	<u>6,125</u>	<u>10,147</u>	<u>17,402</u>
Disbursed for Funeral Expenses	\$ 9,898.75	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 9,465.00	\$ 22,663.75
Disbursed for Medical Expenses	60,093.05	263,691.50	420,914.43	744,698.98
Disbursed for Hospital Expenses	24,004.43	98,108.15	309,847.43	431,960.01
Disbursed for Fatal Accidents	161,635.10	202,387.20	261,000.38	625,022.68
Disbursed for Permanent Total Disability	20,322.00	42,568.72	113,813.92	176,704.64
Disbursed for Permanent Partial Disability	224,199.25	503,173.63	1,306,105.75	2,033,478.63
Disbursed for Temporary Total Disability	333,581.48	273,112.18	522,093.82	1,128,787.48
Disbursed for Temporary Partial Disability			44,197.14	44,197.14
Disbursed for Hearings, Proceedings, and Medical Examinations			56,678.86	56,678.86
Disbursed for Second Injury Fund	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>
Total Disbursed	<u>\$836,734.06</u>	<u>\$1,382,841.38</u>	<u>\$3,045,116.73</u>	<u>\$5,271,692.17</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

During the fiscal year the Department of Safety has conducted safety inspections at various places of employment in the State; including quartz (metal) and coal mines; conducted inspections of high-pressure and steel boilers; conducted examinations of applicants of engineer licenses; issued license renewals and conducted accident investigations.

The department collected \$5,236.00 in license fees, \$14,150.00 in boiler inspection fees, and \$31,186.24 in safety inspections fees for a total of \$50,572.24. 3,206 licenses and license renewals were issued; 2,262 boiler inspections were conducted; 3,998 general safety inspections were conducted; 77 quartz (metal) mines were inspected; 101 coal mines were inspected and 57 investigations of serious and fatal accidents were performed. The inspection personnel travelled a total of 194,161 miles throughout the State of Montana in the carrying out of their duties. The operational expenses of the department totaled \$67,976.14. This total comprises the salaries and operating expenses of the department personnel, and does not include the administrative costs of stationery, certificates, etc.

A committee appointed last last year to compile a safety code for the Construction Industry completed the project and the code is now in effect.

The problems and activities of the Safety Department have been the same basically, as for the previous reporting period. The investigations of accidents, have, as in the past, been confined almost entirely to those of a fatal nature.

The charts on the following pages show statistically the work of the department on a county basis.

BUREAU OF SAFETY SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS JULY 1956-JUNE 1957	GENERAL SAFETY INSPECTIONS	LOGGING, SAWMILL, ETC. INSPECTIONS	METAL MINE INSPECTIONS	COAL MINE INSPECTIONS	BOILER INSPECTIONS	ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
BEAVERHEAD	63	1	7		32	
BIG HORN	54				24	
BLAINE	60			6	18	
BROADWATER	15				15	
CARBON	54			17	27	
CARTER	7				1	
CASCADE	411		2	8	188	4
CHOUTEAU	108				13	
CUSTER	81			3	54	1
DANIELS	55				9	
DAWSON	175			1	38	1
DEER LODGE	43	1	1		105	3
FALLON	26				7	
FERGUS	186		2	2	63	
FLATHEAD	74	41	1		150	3
GALLATIN	120	5	2		148	1
GARFIELD	42				6	
GLACIER	45				57	1
GOLDEN VALLEY	5				21	
GRANITE	10		3		14	
HILL	193			2	46	2
JEFFERSON	20	1	19		24	
JUDITH BASIN	51				17	
LAKE	26	15			92	2
LEWIS & CLARK	114	7	2		238	6
LIBERTY	42				4	
LINCOLN	21	17			44	4
MADISON	41		1		15	1
MCCONE	24				9	
MEAGHER	14	2			7	
MINERAL	10	6			10	2
MISSOULA	110	19	1		168	3
MUSSELSHELL	36	1		40	15	1

BUREAU OF SAFETY SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS JULY 1956-JUNE 1957	GENERAL SAFETY INSPECTIONS	LOGGING, SAWMILL, ETC. INSPECTIONS	METAL MINE INSPECTIONS	COAL MINE INSPECTIONS	BOILER INSPECTIONS	ACCIDENT INVESTI- GATION
PARK	81	4			73	
PETROLEUM	48				2	
PHILLIPS	66				7	
PONDERA	33				31	
POWDER RIVER	12			6	1	
POWELL	22	1	5		50	1
PRAIRIE	25				6	
RAVALLI	75	14			75	1
RICHLAND	98			9	34	
ROOSEVELT	179			1	15	1
ROSEBUD	28			2	17	
SANDERS	20	13	1		47	3
SHERIDAN	84			4	16	
SILVER BOW	119	1	29		231	15
STILLWATER	41				10	
SWEET GRASS	28		1		7	
TETON	49				14	
TOOLE	52				74	
TREASURE	6				2	
VALLEY	126				18	
WHEATLAND	32				17	
WIBAUX	10				6	
YELLOWSTONE	<u>250</u>				<u>194</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	3,820	149	77	101	2,626	57

Red Lodge, Montana  
August 16, 1957

Industrial Accident Board  
Helena, Montana

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the State Coal Mining Code, I herewith submit my report as State Coal Mine Inspector for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

The total tonnage mined shows a decrease of 400,685.23 tons from the 1955-56 total. This is due mostly to further curtailment of production at the Northwestern Improvement Company Mine at Colstrip, and the closing of the Republic Coal Company Mine at Klein.

The Cahr Plant at Red Lodge is being constructed by the Kol-Kruds Company, and it is expected that it will be in operation during the winter months. It will probably be some time before it will have a noticeable effect on the coal industry in the State, but we feel that it is a step in the right direction, and in time will mean a lot to the development of Montana's resources.

The power plant which is being constructed at Sidney is expected to use lignite coal from strip pits which are being opened near Savage.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS

Mr. Samuel Barrett was fatally injured about 11:50 a.m., March 11, 1957, by a fall of overhanging rib coal and rock in No. 6 room, 12½ south (right, back) entry.

Mr. Barrett was 44 years of age and had 26 years of mining experience, but he had only been employed in the Roundup No. 3 Mine since November 26, 1956. He is survived by his wife and two dependent children.

Each coal mine in the State is inspected by the Coal Mine Inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Mines in close co-operation with the State Coal Mine Inspector for the promotion of safety in the coal mines in Montana.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For assistance received from the members of the Industrial Accident Board, and for the co-operation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Mine Inspectors, United Mine Workers Safety Committees, Mine Supervisors and employees, I express my thanks and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Loren H. Newman  
State Coal Mine Inspector

# DATA OF THE INDUSTRY

Number of Mines Reporting.....39

## Bituminous Mines - Mechanized

Number of tons produced	313,758.41 tons
Value of coal at mines	\$1,612,505.37
Number of men employed	352
Man days	48,937
Average days per man	139
Permissible powder used	16,100 lbs.
Black powder used	3,000 lbs.
Amount of coal blasted by cardox or airdox	197,293.67 tons

## Bituminous - Hand Mining

Number of tons produced	11,497.85 tons
Value of coal at mines	\$85,307.68
Number of men employed	27
Man days	4,506
Average working days per man	166.9
Black powder used	6,700 lbs.
Permissible powder used	1,700 lbs.

## Lignite - Underground

Number of tons produced	20,553.44 tons
Value of coal at mines	\$82,620.35
Number of men employed	32
Average working days per man	147.1
Man days	4,708
Permissible powder used	10,600 lbs.
Black powder used	24,100 lbs.

## Strip Mines - Lignite

Number of tons produced	331,009.70 tons
Value at mines	\$997,344.73
Number of men employed	75
Man days	12,266
Average working days per man	163.5
Dynamite used	160,931 lbs.

Fatal Accidents	1
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Total tonnage all mines	676,819.40
Total value at mines	\$2,777,778.18

In accordance with the provisions of Quartz Mining Laws of the State of Montana, a report of the Quartz Mine Inspector is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

Inspections were made on 77 locations in 17 counties and included smelters at Great Falls, Anaconda, and East Helena. Inspected also, was the cement plant at Trident, and the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls.

Investigations were made on most death cases and the statistical data of the inspections and investigations, as well as general accident statistics, will be summarized by the Bureau of Safety and Statistical Department of the Board.

Some curtailment of mining activities was noted, especially in the last few months, and was due to a great extent to the decrease in market prices, etc. or the cost of development of new mines or deposits.

Fatalities were down to 15 from a total of 21 a year ago. The most common factor in death was ground falls. Over half the total of deaths reported were due to this cause.

The employers and employees of the industry have shown continued interest and cooperation in any attempt to improve the working conditions and working practices in the industry. They are to be commended for their efforts and attitude.

/s/ State Quartz Mine Inspector







